

WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.									
A square consists of spaces equivalent to ten lines									
Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.									
One insertion	1 00	1 75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00			
Two months	4 00	6 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00			
Three months	5 00	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	40 00			
Six months	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00			
One year	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00			

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869.

NUMBER 20

Law Cards.

LAW CARD.
JAMES BARBOUR. ROBERT A. COCHRAN
BARBOUR & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW.
MAYSVILLE, KY.
OFFICE, No. 11, Court Street. nov 28 weekly

HENRY T. STANTON,

Attorney at Law.

EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY.

OFFICE—No. 10, Court Street.

Will attend to all business entries in his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and moderate charges.

[In all home and foreign cases, notice may be given by deposition at his office.]

soxw

WADSWORTH & LEE,

W. H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE Jr

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

MAYSVILLE, — KENTUCKY.

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

soxw

LAW CARD.
HARRISON TAYLOR. GEORGE R. GILL.
TAYLOR & GILL,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

Special attention paid to Collection of Claims.

soxw

INSURANCE

SOUTHERN MUTUAL

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF KENTUCKY.

OFFICE—Merchants' Bank Building, Main st., between Fifth and Sixth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Accumulated Capital - \$407,282 86

President J. L. LAWRENCE SMITH
Vice President J. H. LINDENBERGER
Secretary L. T. THUSTIN
Treasurer JOHN E. SMITH.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
J. Lawrence Smith, J. H. Lindenberger,
W. F. Barrett, John B. Smith, L. T. Thustin,
Geo. C. Hunter, W. C. Hite, John E. Smith,
Geo. W. H. Barrett, James C. Wilder,
L. T. Thustin, W. Norton.

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W. E. Caldwell, M. D., H. C. Hewitt, M. D.,
Lewis Rogers, M. D., E. D. Force, M. D.,
T. E. PICHETT, Examining Physician, May-
ville, Ky.

General Agent, Address, Louisville, Ky.
THROCKMORTON FORMAN,
Agent, Mayville, Ky.

China, Glass, & Queensware.

BARGAINS —IN—

CHINA,

GLASSWARE, &c.

Having a lot of goods of which we wish to dispose and desiring to accommodate those who wish to buy at the lowest rates, we have opened

CHEAP TABLES,

The articles on which will be sold at

Astonishing Low Prices.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR

China Tea Sets!

Of which we have a large number, and which we are determined to sell

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BETTER BARGAINS

Can be had of us than at any other house in the city.

COME AND SEE!

CALL AND BUY.

O. A. & J. E. MCCARTHY,

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 18, 1869.

Academy of Visitation.

ACADEMY

OF THE VISITATION.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Institute occupies a healthy location, conducted by the Sisters of the Visitation—an order founded by Saint Francis de Sales, in 1610—possessing commodious buildings, and such facilities for exercise and recreation as may conduce to the health and happiness of the students. The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammatic, Ancient and Modern History, use of Languages, Logic, Intellectual Composition, Syllogism, and Elocutionary Rhetoric, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Algebra, Geometry, Mechanics, the Languages, Painting, Drawing, and Plain and Ornamental Needle-work. For further particulars, and terms address Mother M. Gonzaga, Superior of the Adey Academy, Maysville, Ky. P. O. Box 100.

Medical

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A man dangerously wounded by his brother.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:

Two brothers, George and Benjamin Bryant, residing in Campbell County, Kentucky, about a mile and a half from Maysville Station, on the Louisville Central Railroad, had a misunderstanding day before yesterday about a wagon, which they owned in partnership, and the bad feeling between them finally resulted in George the younger brother, seizing an axe and striking Benjamin for the head five or six times with it, every blow inflicting a severe wound, from which it is feared he will die.

The story was sad enough.

After a few tortuous but unhappy years for they were spent in the loved society of his wife and child, a dire calamity had fallen upon George Haywood. He came under suspicion of a fatal crime. A network of circumstances too intricate for man's wit to disentangle entangled him with the law.

The stern judgment was carried into effect, and the executed murderer's despised widow sought concealment for herself and child in a change of place and name. Long, long years afterwards the truth was discovered, but the judicial murder had passed among the things irrevocable. The poor widow died at last, broken-hearted, with one son condemned; she had lived to see her husband's innocence vindicated.

And this, my poor child, is the shame of which you spoke.

"My life has now no other."

No many days after, Hester was sent to one of the first seminaries in the land, for she had yet time enough to avail herself of opportunities of culture hitherto beyond her reach.

In Philadelphia, while Mrs. Hogan and three children were sitting on their doorstep a runaway horse dashed in upon them, killing one of the children and badly wounding the others.

It has been reported that mortifying eruptions, and I am now looking out like a man," writes George, General Agent of Maysville Central, 112 Broadway, New York.

"We are in terrible trouble for Peter, etc." writes George, General Agent of Maysville Central.

"I have tried to make available every facility with great success," writes C. W. Dunton, of Louisville.

Send for circulars. Price, 75 cents and \$1.00.

Prepared only by **BOLAN PALMER**.

At West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by Bragg's generally.

Costley

The Great Medicine for the Skin, cure-

without fail, every kind of un-
sightly eruption of the face, or
licking, irritating, or
distressing cutaneous
diseases of the person.

"It has nearly relieved me of mortifying eruptions, and I am now looking out like a man," writes George, General Agent of Maysville Central, 112 Broadway, New York.

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At West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by Bragg's generally.

Costley

WHO WILL CARE.

Who will care?
When we lie beneath the shades,
Underneath the spreading shade,
And the long grass o'er our faces,
Lay's its fingers damp and cold—
When we sleep from care and sorrow,
And the ills of earthly life—
Sleep, to know no sad-to-morrow,
Who will care?

Who will care?
Who will come to weep above us,
Lying, oh! so white and still,
Underneath the skies of summer,
When all nature's pulses thrill
To a new life, glad and tender.
Full of beauty rich and sweet,
And the world is clad in splendor—
That the year shall e'er report—
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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN,
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., JULY 28, 1869.

NEWS ITEMS.

The steamer *Japan*, from Hong Kong, arrived at New York, on Wednesday last, with 1,234 passengers.

On laying the corner-stone of a newspaper establishment at Indianapolis the other day, the autographs of the editors were placed under it.

It is stated that the Great Eastern, on her return to England from the present expedition, will immediately be sent out to India to lay a cable between Bombay and Suez.

There are so few women in Sioux City, Iowa, that the people are appealing for a thousand New England girls; and, if they go it would be a Sue City in earnest.

A TRAIN on the Union Pacific Railroad ran off the track, about thirty miles from Promontory, and through a trestle. The engineer, fireman and one passenger were killed.

A FEMALE Michigander has applied for a divorce after a protracted and unhappy life of exactly two weeks. Can it be said that her honeymoon was a *fort-night* one?

The London *Times*, in an article on Cuba, recommends Spain to sell the island to the United States, and congratulates her on having anything left that she can sell.

Dr. J. C. Beck, after being confined forty days and forty nights in the jail at Wheaton, Illinois, for contempt of court, was released on Tuesday last, his fine of \$250 having been paid by some friends.

DANIEL H. FITZGERALD, formerly cashier of the Syracuse Bank, New York, is under arrest, charged with stealing about \$8,000 from the bank. He has been held for examination by the Police Justice.

FRIDAY JANET, the Quaker Indian agent, has written a letter in which he says: "I have not seen a handsome Indian woman." Did the spirit move him Westward to seek for Indian beauties?

The steamer *Russia* has just made the shortest passage across the Atlantic. She left New York July 7, at twenty-five minutes past nine, A. M., and arrived at Queenstown, July 15, at 14 minutes past eight, P. M.

A dispatch from Helen, Montana, says: Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach was robbed at Moren's station, of a treasure box containing \$7,200 in gold. Parties are now on the track of the robbers, who fled to the mountains.

THE CONSERVATIVE negroes in Washington are raising a subscription to defray the expenses of indicting Cochran and the Radical negroes for mobbing them and inciting riots at the recent election in that city.

Is Keefer, Michigan, on the 12th inst, James E. Keeler, of the 12th Regt., from a school-house on which he was working, and was instantly killed. He struck upon his head and his skull was crushed in.

THERE is nothing purer than honesty; nothing more bright than virtue; and nothing more steadfast than faith. Those united in one mind form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the highest, the boldest, and the most steadfast happiness.

A NEGRO was sun-struck, at Nashville, on Thursday, over whom a coroner's inquest was held, and who was placed in his coffin and about to be buried, on Saturday, showed signs of life in time, and his recovery was expected.

WHILE N. B. STANZEN was attending a steam engine in Kirby Crawford County, a few days ago, he placed his foot near the key of the crank, which caught it and crushed into his ankle, breaking all the bones, and tearing it severely as to render amputation necessary.

The engine house, machine shop, and two or three other buildings, together with four locomotives and two new passenger cars belonging to the South Pacific Railroad, were burned at Franklin, Missouri, on Wednesday night. The total loss was from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

A RENEGADE now, near Negret, Ohio, a few days ago, seized a child named Simon, stripped its clothing off, broke one of its arms, in three places, severely cut its face and head, and was only prevented from killing it by the interposition of a young woman who was near him, and came to its rescue.

ON Saturday night, at Birch Lake, near Wilmotville, Michigan, three boys about twelve years of age, who had been bathing, came out upon the bank to dress, and while doing so, a large tree was blown down upon them, crushing two of them terribly. One was killed instantly, the others living about an hour.

A YOUNG man named Pow, while robbing a door and window, cut a man's ear off, and about to be buried, on Saturday, showed signs of life in time, and his recovery was done in fifteen minutes.

GERMAN couple were married by a Justice at Dubuque, Iowa, on the morning of the 14th, and the woman went to the squire's in the afternoon for a divorce. She had discovered he owned a wife and four children near Dubuque, and his new bride had been but a few weeks in the country, and the courting was done in fifteen minutes.

ON the 14th instant, during a terrible storm which visited Plate and contiguous counties in Missouri, an immense tree was uprooted and thrown upon a tent in which six laborers on the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad had taken shelter, two of whom, an Irishman and a Mexican, were killed. Two others, almost by miracle, were unharmed.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad has been so damaged between Hannibal and Palmyra that trains have ceased running. The Toledo, Wabash and Western road is much more damaged, and has stopped since Tuesday, and none arrived between Friday night and Sunday night. Thirty feet of the bed of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road was carried away, near Augusta, on Saturday night, and the water is pouring through the break like a river.

LAST Wednesday, Stephen Bell, a young man who had been living at the Knob City mines, from Lockport, Indiana, started to go to the Crosby mines. On his way thither he was overtaken by two men named Burroughs—two of the notorious Troy Indians, with a load of apples. Bell asked their consent, got into their wagon. On his preparing to get out the elder Burroughs demanded pay for the ride. Bell told him he had no money. Burroughs then told him he would take his valise, and attempted to do so when a fight ensued, and young Burroughs raised his gun, a smooth bore, and shot Bell dead, the charge entering the left side of the head just above the ear. The murderers were arrested the same night.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE corn crop of Florida is the finest for many years.

The wheat crop of Virginia is not as large as was expected.

KING SOLOMON THOMAS, negro Justice of the Peace, has been indicted at Savannah, Ga., for compounding a felony.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, has announced himself, at Paris, as a candidate for the United States Senate.

MR. JAMES LONG, of Scott county, has a young turkey with a double head, four distinct legs and thirteen toes.

An old negro familiarly known as preacher Joe, was recently foully murdered in the parish of Livingston, La., by some unknown persons.

J. P. NORMAN, President of the First National Bank of Memphis, died in St. Paul, Minn., last Sunday.

The recent flood in Texas will make the cotton crop of the State less, as it occurred in the main cotton section.

Mr. WM. LINDSTROM has an exhibition at McDaniel's store in Stamping Ground, a stalk of blue grass that measures 5 feet 7 inches. "How is that for high?"

JONES KENNEDY, a native of King's county, Ireland, 60 years old, died of sunstroke in New Orleans last week. This is the first case of fatal sunstroke in that city this year.

Fine apples are being cultivated in the peninsula of Florida with the greatest success. They are larger than those grown in the West Indies, and fully equal to them in sweetness and flavor.

THE RESOURCES OF THE TREASURY AND THE COUNTRY—THE PROSPECT.

The accumulation of money in the United States Treasury, notwithstanding the Secession continues to use a portion of the surplus in buying up the bonds, shows the surprising resources of the government and country, and makes the national debt appear a mere bauble if the finances be properly managed. No wonder that our securities steadily advance in the markets of Europe and continue to go up at home. Capital is essentially conservative, and Europeans, especially the English, are slow to learn about or operate in transatlantic securities. They have been heretofore more disposed to invest in home government stocks, bearing three or four percent interest, than those of this country with six or seven per cent. interest. They are, however, waking up to the fact that not only do investments in American securities pay double, or nearly so, on their capital over those of Europe, but that there is a far better prospect of the principal being liquidated within a reasonable time. The *N. Y. Herald* says Our five-twentieths to-day are intrinsically worth double the British three per cent. consols. That is, if these consols are worth ninety-five, the five-twentieths should realize in the market a hundred and eighty. Still they are quoted below consols, the last quotations in London being eighty-two and a half. Yet, as we said, they have steadily advanced, for they were last year at this time more than ten per cent below what they are now, the quotation being on the 19th of July, 1868, seventy-two and a half. With all the preference of foreigners for home securities and the timidity of capitalists to invest in stock abroad they must become impressed with the extraordinary resources of our government and country, and as a consequence, our bonds must continue to rise.

Let us glance at the comparative condition and prospects of the United States with those of the nations of Europe. There is scarcely one of the great Powers abroad which can do more than both ends meet—the current expenses of which do not fully absorb the income—while most of them are getting deeper in debt and going from bad to worse. Not one has the least prospect or expectation of ever paying the principal of its debt. It is true there is occasionally a spasmodic effort made in England, and, perhaps, in one or two other countries, to establish a sinking fund, but no appreciable result is produced. Wars are constantly recurring, and in time of peace vast armaments are maintained, with all the other stupendous expenses of monarchical and arbitrary governments, to devour the largest incomes, and even any little surplus that may possibly accumulate. People are taxed to the utmost limit, and every year pauperism and the burdens of government are increased. In reality the government of Europe, not excepting that of England, are bankrupt; for though some of them may manage to pay the interest on their debts, none can begin to pay the principal. It is not long since the present Prime Minister of England, Mr. Gladstone, drew a fearful picture of the future of his country from the incubus of its enormous debt, and urged the necessity of some plan to be relieved of it; but he had no practicable idea how this was to be done. Indeed, the debt of England, as the enormous debts of the other monarchies of the Old World, can never be paid. Nothing but revolution and repudiation can wipe them out.

But how is it with the United States? Since the war closed now only four years or a little more ago, we have paid several hundred millions of floating indebtedness arising from the war, besides paying the regular and vast demands of the government on ordinary and extraordinary expenses. After doing this there has been nearly all the time in the Treasury seldom less than one hundred millions of dollars lying unemployed. Yet, a much larger sum than if the gold he reckoned at currency value. And what are we doing now? Why, Mr. Boutwell is puzzled to know what to do with the money accumulating in his hands. He is applying the utmost limit allowed by law to the sinking fund and buying up millions of bonds and putting them away until Congress can authorize their destruction. Yet, on the first of this month he had over a hundred and sixteen million dollars issued to him by the government for the payment of taxes until Yerger had paid his, for which he was delinquent. The debt is undergoing a very material reduction now. We will not venture to say how much more could be done by strict economy on the part of Congress and the administration, and by the most skillful management of the finances. Then, if we look at the enormous crops of the present season, which in every section are the most promising; at our gold, silver, cotton, grain, corn, and other products; at our boundless resources and at our rapidly increasing population and wealth, have we not reason to say the debt is a mere bagatelle? While the nations of Europe are hopelessly steeped in debt and pauperism and must decline comparatively, we are marching on with rapid strides to such wealth and greatness as no nation before ever attained. It would be strange, indeed, then, if our securities did not advance in the market of the world and if they should not continue to advance to a much higher point.

A DESERVED REBUKE.

The Philadelphia *Age* relates the circumstances of a most severe but righteous rebuke administered a few weeks ago by Judge Chase, sitting as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to Attorney General Hoar. The way it is stated to have been this: Hardly had Hoar prostituted the position which a Stanley and an Evans had virtuously and vigorously filled, before it became his duty to appear in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the progress of a speech by him, the venerable Ju-Ju Nelson inquired: What is the page of the authority you are quoting, Mr. Attorney General? To which the man whom ex-General Grant gave a Cabinet place in exchange for a library, replied: "May I please the court, I decline to be interrupted in my argument?" Whereupon the Chief Justice, assuming upon his younger shoulders the affront directed at his associate and incidentally reflecting upon the whole bench, brought the Massachusetts attorney to his knees at once by saying: "Mr. Attorney-General, you will cease in your argument for the present. As for you, Mr. Roberts, you will come up to the bar and answer for me." The result was that Col. Crane was compelled to withdraw from the bench, and the trial was adjourned.

Colonel Crane, who had been living at the Crosby mines, from Lockport, Indiana, started to go to the Crosby mines. On his way thither he was overtaken by two men named Burroughs—two of the notorious Troy Indians, with a load of apples. Bell asked their consent, got into their wagon. On his preparing to get out the elder Burroughs demanded pay for the ride. Bell told him he had no money. Burroughs then told him he would take his valise, and attempted to do so when a fight ensued, and young Burroughs raised his gun, a smooth bore, and shot Bell dead, the charge entering the left side of the head just above the ear. The murderers were arrested the same night.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

A telegraphic dispatch from Nashville, Tennessee, under date of July 23d, gives the subjoined account of the progress of the canvass in that State between Stokes and Senter,

go away. Yerger still further maddened by this contemptuous treatment of him, gave Crane a push and told him to "go, you damned dog." Crane lost his temper and struck Yerger with a cane, they clinched and Yerger stabbed him. Mr. Simmell argues that the difficulty was brought on by the blow with the cane. That on receiving it, from the face of Crane's coming on the street contrary to his expressed purpose, his unwilling bearing during the quarrel and the striking with the cane, Yerger had the right to believe and did believe that the deceased had reconsidered his determination as expressed to Dr. Harrington and had come armed for the conflict. Then, for the next time, while struggling with a man vastly his superior in size and strength, whom he believed to be armed and ready to use his weapons, Yerger thought of his knife, and used it, as he believed and had the right to believe, in self-defense.

Mr. Simmell then sums up the evidence showing that Yerger was morally insane and irresponsible. We have endeavored in the above to give a brief and necessarily imperfect account of the trial, and it will be fair and impartial, abstract of the arguments of the defense.

THE CHINAMAN AS A RAILROAD BUILDER.

It is a significant fact, says the San Francisco *Times*, that at the laying of the last rail on the Pacific railroad, John Chinaman occupied a prominent position. He was highly regarded for the reputation of the Chief Justice. However, waking up to the fact that not only do investments in American securities pay double, or nearly so, on their capital over those of Europe, but that there is a far better prospect of the principal being liquidated within a reasonable time. The *N. Y. Herald* says Our five-twentieths to-day are intrinsically worth double the British three per cent. consols. That is, if these consols are worth ninety-five, the five-twentieths should realize in the market a hundred and eighty. Still they are quoted below consols, the last quotations in London being eighty-two and a half. Yet, as we said, they have steadily advanced, for they were last year at this time more than ten per cent below what they are now, the quotation being on the 19th of July, 1868, seventy-two and a half. With all the preference of foreigners for home securities and the timidity of capitalists to invest in stock abroad they must become impressed with the extraordinary resources of our government and country, and as a consequence, our bonds must continue to rise.

The Chinaman is an admirable railroad builder. His labor is cheap, his temper is good, his disposition is docile, his industry is unfatiguing, his strength and endurance are wonderful, and his mechanical skill is remarkable. There are Chinamen in the employ of the Central Pacific Company who are more clever in alriging roads than many white men who have been educated to the business, and these Mongols will strike a true line for a longer distance with the unassisted eye than most white men can with the aid of instruments. A good deal of nonsense has been talked about the Chinaman's want of stamina, and his inferiority to the white laborer in point of strength and capacity for work. The Central Railroad has pretty thoroughly settled that point; for numerous experiments have been made during its construction, with a view to test the respective capabilities of the two races. On one occasion a party of Irishmen and a party of Chinamen were pitted against each other in a race, and it was found that the white men were freer made that the white men would come out winners; but at the end of the day, when the work of each party was measured, it was found that John Chinaman had burrowed further into the rock than his antagonist, and was, moreover, less fatigued.

The bands of Chinamen now organized by the Central Railroad Company are as fine railroad builders as can be found anywhere. The officers of the Union Pacific road were amazed at the work these fellows did, and it is no means improbable that our Eastern friends will endeavor to secure one of these trained gangs for the next railroad enterprise in which they may engage. Many of the Chinese horses, or heads of gangs on the Pacific Railroad road are very intelligent men, and a few days since we were present when one of these engaged a car and engaged in conversation the going on, speaking good English, and showing an extensive acquaintance with railroad matters. It is well that we should bear in mind the great assistance that the Chinese have afforded to the Pacific Railroad, and that we should remember the difficulties which their presence dissipates. The training they have received on that road has given to California a large body of men peculiarly adapted to this description of work, and it has rendered comparatively easy the carrying out of other enterprises of the same character. They will probably be largely employed in the construction of the California and Oregon Railroad, now about to be entered upon; and, while they do not prevent the employment of white men, they will facilitate enterprises which might be impracticable, lacking their aid. The Chinaman is a born railroad builder, and as such he is destined to be most useful to California, and, indeed, to the whole Pacific slope.

We regret not being able to republish from the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday, the argument of HORATIO S. SIMMELL, in defense of Col. CRANE for killing Colonel CRANE. It is very able and ingenious, and presents the case of the accused in the best light from which it is possible to view it. Though a case of murder, divested of all political significance, yet the trial of the Marshal from the premises would not have been a legal resistance to a legal process. The facts show that Colonel CRANE was the property of Mrs. YERGER, and owned by her previous to her marriage, for taxes assessed to her husband, though assessed upon property belonging to Mrs. YERGER was illegal, and that a forcible ejection of the Marshal from the premises would not have been a legal resistance to a legal process. The facts show that Colonel CRANE was informed that the piano was the property of Mrs. YERGER, and owned by her previous to her marriage, for taxes assessed to her husband, though assessed upon property belonging to Mrs. YERGER was illegal, and that a forcible ejection of the Marshal from the premises would not have been a legal resistance to a legal process. The facts show that Colonel CRANE was informed that the piano was the property of Mrs. YERGER, and owned by her previous to her marriage, for taxes assessed to her husband, though assessed upon property belonging to Mrs. YERGER was illegal, and that a forcible ejection of the Marshal from the premises would not have been a legal resistance to a legal process.

General Canby has sent circulars to all members of the Legislature, recently elected in Virginia, asking if they can qualify by subscribing to the iron-clad oath. If there is a quorum of both Houses thus qualified, he will issue his proclamation calling the Legislature together to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment and elect United States Senators, the disqualified members elect remaining absent the meantime. Should there not, however, be found a quorum able to qualify by taking the test-oath, the Commanding General will then issue his proclamation, but will order new elections to fill the seats thus declared vacant by reason of the disability to qualify as above.

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WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE
MAYSVILLE, KY. JULY 28, 1869.

AGRICULTURAL.

(From the Country Gentleman.)
AUTUMN, WINTER AND SPRING MANUFACTURING.

A young farmer, whose rotation is corn, barley, wheat, and clover asks to which these crops should give his manure, and at what time of the year?

Like nearly everything else in farming, the course to be pursued must vary with circumstances, and the farmer must exercise his judgment to some extent. But the following may be adopted as general rules:

1. The corn should have at least a portion of the manure, if practicable. It is scarcely possible to manure the land too much, so far as the crop is concerned; and it will be applied, or so to speak, well diffused through the soil.

2. The barley crop needs a good soil, but if the corn has been well manured it will need nothing additional—the great additional points being thorough plowing and harrowing and early sowing.

3. The wheat requires more discretion in its treatment, and usually, on good land, will be sufficiently manured by the application of the materials employed in its manufacture. If composed largely of corn fodder, it will be unfit to apply till the following autumn, after rotting down in heaps. But if the corn fodder is all cut with a machine before feeding out, it may be drawn out and spread as fast as produced. Nearly the same remarks will apply to straw, if used in large quantities as litter. In small quantities, it will not prevent winter application; or if cut up before being used, from one to four inches long.

Farmers have little fresh manure in autumn. The cheapest application is in winter, drawing out and spreading over the fields requiring it as fast as it is made. Several advantages result from this practice. It requires less handling; it is soon out of the way; it easily penetrates the soil; and when drawn by men at a time when they may be otherwise idle, it removes the labor from the short and crowded period of spring: it allows the soluble manure to wash down into the earth and become intimately diffused; and it prevents the hardening and baking of the soil by the passage of the loaded wagons, when the ground is wet and soft, after the breaking up of the field. Therefore, all the manure which is short enough to spread well, to plow under in spring for corn or other spring crops, leaving the longest and coarsest to rot down in heaps for autumn sown wheat, or for spreading on sod which is intended for corn the next year.

We have already remarked that corn can scarcely be made too much, if the work is properly done. If the farmer, however, in the running too much to leaf and stalk, which would be a rare occurrence, plant a smaller variety, and allow a large number of stalks to grow. The succeeding barley, oats, or pease, will receive a decided help from it—especially if the soil has a sufficient quantity of clay to hold the manure; and in good wheat districts, its effects will be sufficient to obviate the need of top dressing. But if the soil is of moderate fertility, it is better to let a crop of oats precede the wheat,—these two contingencies should never unite,—an application before a shallow plowing, with thorough intermixing by the harrow, may prove advantageous, in addition to the top-dressing at or near the time the wheat is sown.

We have not yet met the farmer who could not manage to obviate the necessity of using clover, and who, in the event of a failure of the two generally gives excellent results. Manure spread on clover seed in autumn, as we have frequently had occasion to urge, is the best practicable or profitable preparation of ground for inverting the following spring for the reception of seed corn. It is worth double and sometimes triple an equal application in spring just before plowing under. Spread the manure over such a clover sod, as it accumulates in winter, and then let it undergo top dressing. But if the soil is of moderate fertility, it is better to let a crop of oats precede the wheat,—these two contingencies should never unite,—an application before a shallow plowing, with thorough intermixing by the harrow, may prove advantageous, in addition to the top-dressing at or near the time the wheat is sown.

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Those who own fine apple orchards should keep a sharp look-out for these fellows, and finish them immediately on their first appearance. They are much more difficult to exterminate than the common orchard caterpillar, and should therefore be taken in time.

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I feel highly honored by the preference shown me in old Northampton, as expressed in your letter, but notwithstanding the high honor which you propose to confer by casting my name in nomination for the Vice-Presidential convention for Governor, now close at hand, I must state, and without reservation, that, under existing circumstances, I cannot permit the use of my name in that connection. Were I in civil life, no distinction would be more agreeable to me than to be Governor of Pennsylvania. I have, however, followed the precept of arms, "non nobis," and, now that I have retired from the world, rather than risk a trial with the public, I have resolved to leave the care and management of my affairs to others, and to let them be conducted as best they can."

Leather which has become dry and horny through long neglect, will receive no benefit from grease applied to it in its dry and hard condition. You must not only have grease of the right sort, but must know how to use it. First, then, take the harness apart wherever it can be unfastened, and clean it in clear water, warmer than milk fresh, for several hours. Then wash the pieces as directed with Castile soap, and work them in the hands until they are soft and pliant; and if in very bad condition, this will require care and patience. Hang in a room where they will not dry too rapidly. When about half dry, apply the grease liberally on both sides, and again hang up for at least one day if possible.

A white crust like stearine will be left on the surface when the leather is dry, which can be removed with a dry coarse cloth. For common work harness, nothing more will be needed, but carriage harness may be again washed with the soap sponge and clear sponge, and wiped with a dry chamois skin.

Boots and shoes of cow-hide, kip or calf skin, ought to be treated in the same way as leather, and the fat surface is washed with Castile soap, then will be superior polish after the second brushing. Try the comfort of such boots, and then I shall be able to appeal to the understandings. O farmers, as well as your interest, when I urge you not to neglect "The Care of Harness."

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How are vermin to be kept out of the poultry-house? Clean out the house frequently and lime well. Frequently make nests, new boxes, and every place where birds will likely to go. Occasionally grease the fowls with oil, and the pots in which they have been fed, for either black or white hens.

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My observation leads me to think that pruning, as generally done, does more harm than good. Everywhere I go I see trees ruined by pruning. In some cases large limbs are slashed out with an ax. It is, in fact, in such a slovenly manner as to leave a wound that will not heal over in years, and most likely make the tree rotten-hearted. I have seen a tree stand upright, with a limb cut off two-thirds of the top of a large tree, without any definite idea of what they were doing—a very crude idea that it ought to be pruned.

A man in a neighboring town gave a man four hundred dollars to prune his orchard. He had better have given him twice that sum to have staid out. Great limbs cut off with stumps extending from three to six inches from the trunk, are liable to decay, causing saw to tear the bark, with the limb falling.

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When will people learn that limbs should be taken from the tree with a smooth clean cut, and so near to the parent stem that the sap will speedily cover over the wound? Every considerable wound should be covered with wax, varnish, or paint, to keep out water and protect it while healing.

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